Disunion Enthusiasm at Charleston. INAUGURATION OF SECESSION.

Georgia Moving .-- but Cautiously. THE SOUTHWEST WILL NOT SECEDE.

Ames Kendall for the Union.

PROCLAMATIONS OF SOUTHERN COVERNO'AS. COMMERCIAL SPECULATIONS

Meeting at the New-York. Hotel.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

Facts, Rumors and, Incidents.

OPINIONS OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

OPINIONS OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

From The New-Orleans Playune, Nor. 13.

If the people of the States South would come calmly together, and, agreeing upon their own exposition of the rights under the Constitution which they deem expedient to their bonor and safety, would unitedly present them as the basis of a final settlement of these rectional questions to the North, we still believe that on that plain issue there could be found conservatism enough to give us security and faith in it, which are essential parts of peace. And, before the prosits of such a combined effort, even South Carolina would give way to the united conservation that belief; but it is a fault of which we shall never have ground to feel repreach, and the consequences of which are much to be preferred to the counsels of uter despondency and precipitate rashness.

From The Misseri Democrat, Nor. 14.

Nothing but the early pacification of the disaffected States can prevent the substitution of another line for that which divides parties at present. The overshadowing question now being the maintenance, not of the Territories in their "normal condition," but the maintenance of the Union, the coincidence of the line dividing parties, with the line divining sections, ceases. One party will doubtless assume a Union, and the other a Disunion front, as soon as Congress meets; and the former will be composed of Union men of all varieties, who may be expected to array themselves round the new Administration as round a standard and common center. The latter will recessarily remain in opposition. So fer from the line of demarcation being geographical, it will run through every Southern

center. The latter will necessarily remain in opposi-tion. So far from the line of demarcation being geographical, it will run through every Southern State like the veins or arteries through the body, to the remotest extremity; through every county, city, town, and hamlet in the South, dividing even families and households, but disappearing, we trust, within the border slave States. The presumption, therefore, is that the classifications made of the members of the next Congress will be found erroneous; and that Mr. Lincoln will have the support of an efficient working restority in both Houses.

Lincoln will have the support of an efficient working majority in both Houses.

From The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, 16th.

The State of Virginia has as much interest in the continued pence of this Confederacy as any other State, but she will not permit peaceable or forcible coercion by the Federal Government. Virginia will, therefore, say to the Federal Government, that South Carolina by secession has removed herself from beyond the sphere of its action, and that no force shall be employed against the State. And if the Federal Government persists. Virginia will resist the Federal Government persists. ent persists, Virginia will resist the Federal Govern-ent. The character of the force with which the Pederal Government may attempt coercion will not affect the question as to Virginia. She will not permit the Federal Government to go beyond its sphere and assault a sovereign State.

Now is the time to act. Let the final step of Secession be taken and fully consummated while the Federal Government is in friendly hands. Much may be accomplished before the 4th of March next. But then we are told that it will be several years before Lincoln will have control of the sword and the purse through the instrumentality of Congress. This furnishes an additional argument for action now. Let us rally to the protection of our sovereignty before the enemy can make good his promise to overwhelm us. The issue is make good his promise to overwhelm us. The issue is upon us. Delay is dangerous. Now is the time to strike. Let not a moment be lost. The Executive of Mississippi will do his duty. The Legislature cannot

We are told that Lincoln bas been legally and constitutionally chosen. We admit the fact, and are willing to give it due weight. Hence it is that we are disinclined to any immediate resort to extremities, be-cause we should then occupy a false position, assuming an attitude of resistance before the Constitution is vio-lated and the laws infringed. Whenever the South resolves to act, let her be sure that she has right on her side. If one-half or more are of opinion that Lincoln's election per se does not justify resistance, it is better, for the sake of unanimity, to wait and see what may spring from it, than, by forcing premature action upon the State, to arouse domestic controversies and dissensions. Either we have on love not the state. sions. Either we have or have not the right to dis-solve the Union for this cause. If we have it not, there is an end of the argument; if we have, the expediency of its exercise is next to be considered.

Many doubt the right, and still more the expediency.

From The Lynchburg Firginian, Nor. 16.

We trust that the indecent haste with which they

We trust that the indecent haste with which they fthe South Carclina Secessionists] are acting will prevent the result they seek to accomplish; that the people will see that they are mere footballs, puppets in the mands of these miserable creatures, who live, move, and have their being in popular commotion. Can they not compass the unpatriotic designs of such men as Mr. Keitt? Of men who swear that, rather than be foiled in their purposes, they will tear down the temple of liberty, and "involve all the States in a common rain?" What part or lot, people of Virginia, can we have with such men? If they are resolved to bring swift rain upon themselves, let them do it, but let us not connect our fortunes with theirs.

From The Victobers (Min.) Whig. Nov. 13.

From The Victoberg (Min.) Whig. Nov. 13.

We call upon the people, then, now that the issue is made, to choose under which banner they will servedisunion, with all its attendant horrors of rapine, murder and civil war—or Union, with the guaranties of the Constitution to protect us, and one-half of the people of the North to approximate and one-half of the people of the North to approximate and one-half of the people of the North to approximate and one-half of the people of the North to approximate and one-half of the people of the North to approximate and one-half of the people of the North to approximate and one-half of the people of the North to approximate and one-half of the people of the North to approximate the north that the issue is made to the people of ple of the North to sympathize and aid us in maintaining our rights. Shall we plunge into a war from which we can derive no benefit, merely to gratify the ambi-tion of a few desperate leaders, or shall we boldly and bravely face the issue and maintain our rights in the Union? There is no doubt about our position. We are against disunion and the disunionists. There need be no fear of Mississippi. She will vote down distinion, whenever the factionists make the issue, by an overwhelming majority. Let them make the issue, then, if they dare.

then, if they dare.

From The Nashville (Tesn.) American, Nov. 14.

Frankness is demanded by the exigency, and it is due to cander to say that we indulge but small hope of any settlement now. The Northern setionalists have presumed too far upon the forbestance of the South, until the people are in a flame of excitement and indignation. But it is a consummation worth contending for, and the last hope seems to center upon the Middle Slave States. It will be a glorious but melancholy immortality in the record of history that the last peaceful stand for the Union, born of the Revolution—the Union of our fathers—the Union with the Constitution—the Union fully freighted with all our rights and with the hopes of the world, was made on the soil of Tennessee and of her conservative sisters. It will be a still more undying record, if we maintain the rights of the South in the Union, and thus perpetuate the inheritance of our fathers.

the rights of the South is the Union, and thus perpetuate the inheritance of our fathers.

From The Sacannah (Ga.) Republican, Noc. 14.

We come now to the second part of the subject: what should Georgia and the South do in this new and aluming aspect of affairs that has been forced upon them? There is a difference of opinion on this point — an honest and patriotic difference, we are constrained to believe, for we all have the same interest at stake and the same motives to do what is right. One class are for an immediate disruption of the Government, and a separation in toto from the people of the North. Another is at the opposite extreme, counseling us to do nothing but to give the administration of Lincoln a trial, and resist it only in its acts of aggression. We respect the opinions of both, as we have reason to believe they originate in high and ratiotic motives. The former are fired with a just indignation for the The former are fired with a just indi, mation for the wrongs and indignities we have suffered at the hands of our Northern brethren, while the latter are animated by an ardent attachment for the work of our fathers, by an argent attachment for the work of our fathers, and are loth to tear it down, even under a provocation that would justify the step. After a mature and dispussionate consideration of the subject in all its bearings, with a sincere desire to act fully up to the duty of a Georgian and a patriot, we feel constrained to differ from both. liffer from both.

Neither, in our judgment, contemplates a perfect and other Free State legislatures the duty of unques-

remedy for existing grievances, and a perfect security for the future. To destroy the Unio, forthwith would be an act based upon the abando ment of all hope of justice and right. It should be the last resort, and adopted after everything elected to the course hand, to do nothing would be to give confidence and boldness to those who, would oppress us, and nerve their arms for further and more intolerable wrongs. Power unchecked never fails to strengthen its hold and increase its or emands.

Whatever the South may be justified in doing at the present time, we look upon the destruction of the Conpresent time, we look upon the destruction of the Confederacy as a consumnation most sincerely to be dreaded, a disconsumnation most sincerely to be dreaded, a disconsumnation most sincerely to be dreaded, a disconsumnation in the should only be rentured upon when every effort for reconciliation shall have been made, and all hope shall have passed. Are we to day in that condition? We hope, and would fain believe, not. We may be mistaken, but still to our own mind we have not reached the stage of despair. At least, it is the part of prudence to nake one more effort before we proceed to extremities, and it is certain that we shall lose nothing by a brief delay. We take it for granted that all will agree that the Union should be sustained, provided it can be done with honor and safety to ourselves. The man who would not is either a poor patriet or a worse statesman. As matters stand, we do not see how the South can agree to live under the government of Linwho would not is either a poor patriet or a worse statesman. As matters stand, we do not see how the South can agree to live under the government of Linceln and his party, except under an authoritative guaranty from the Northern States of the Union that every cases that has made the idea of such dominion objectionable and odious shall be effectually removed. This alone can preserve the Union and give peach to its parts. We cannot exist long together, even stroud the present storm be allowed to pass over, and there is no better time than the present for as amicable understanding and settlement, or a peaceable separation. In recollection of the noble efforts and sacrifices of our fathers to form this confederated Government, the countless blessings it has conferred upon their children, and its glorious influence upon the cause of human liberty and civilization throughout the world, we are movilling to give it up without one more earnest and patriotic effort to decide whether or not it can be maintained consistently with justice and honor.

To this end, we would suggest that a National Convention, to be composed of three delegates from each and every State in the Union, and appointed according to the pleasure of each, shall be constituted, to meet at the earliest day practicable, and to whom shall be referred all the questions of controversy and division between the North and the South. Such a body, composed of the wise and prudent men of the country, we feel sure, could agree upon a plan that would protect all interests, quiet all heart-burnings, give peace to the ration, and place us once more on the highway of a glorious earcer. We would have it assemble on the 2rd of February—the birthday of Washington—and at Indevendence Hall, in Philadelphia, with the hope that

allorious eareer. We would have it assemble on the 2rd of February—the birthday of Washington—and at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, with the hope that the men selected as the saviors of our country in 1860 may each some of the patriotic fire that animated the breasts of the noble founders of the Republic.

We submit the suggestion, with the painful con-sciousness that the temper of our countrymen at the present moment is not favorable to its calm and dispaspresent moment is not favorable to its cam and dispassionate consideration, but with the hope that a more quiet period is approaching, when some true-hearted, trumpet-tongued patriot of the South shall sound it abroad and speak peace to a distracted people. May we not cherish the additional hope that it will touch the heart of the Empire State of the South, and that she will take the lead, and bid all her Southern sisters follow in her train? What a grand consummation it would be!

We believe in the eventual success of our project, if We believe in the eventual success of our project, it tried. If, on the other hand, it should fail, there will be no divisions then, as now; but one mind and one heart will animate us all. We shall stand discharged of every responsibility, and free to resame the rights we have surrendered for the public good, and able, as an independent nation, to maintain them against all the world. From The New-Orleans True Delta, Nov. 13.

The mercenary traders and infamous politicians who t up the political monster called Fusion in the State of New-York, and who found dupes here and in other of New-York, and who found dupes here and in other claces in their mercantile speculation of purchasing electoral success, have found out since their scheme of electoral success, have found out since their scheme of welding senile conservation and disunion conspiracy upon National Democracy has so signally miscarried, and that the Breckinridgers are really in earnest in their purpose of breaking up the Union, that some new move is necessary on their part to retain the monopoly of national commerce they have so long enjoyed. Accordingly they are now imploring honest old Abe, of rail-splitting the most chivalrous, to come to their aid in a proclamation, exhortation, epistle, or address to their Southern brethern, assuring them of the perfect security of themselves, their possessions, real and personal—regrees included—if they will only not secode, but content themselves with a Buchanan increase of the tariff, exclusion of slaves from the Territories, and other small matters of which and by which the fire-eaters set much store. Indeed, it is even confidentially whispered that honest old Abe will not be disinclined to give Yancey, or Jeff. Davis, or Henry A. Wise, or whispered that bonest old Abe will not be disincfined to rive Yancey, or Jeff. Davis, or Henry A. Wise, or Rhett, or Keitt a proportionate and equitable division of the Cabinet, and rumor, seemingly authoritative, alleges that our little man, Benjamin, will be promoted and a carte blanche, as regards appeintments to office in Louisiana, voneh-safed to his "Boss," if a proper degree of malleability is only attained of the aggressive material in this quarter. For all these wonderful results are we not to be indebted to our protean neighbors and kinsfolk in New-Vork, who, furthermore, we are assured, are willing

indebted to our protean neighbors and kinsiotk in New-York, who, furthermore, we are assured, are willing to guarantee to old Gordon Bennett the same share of precidential victuals and condescension his particular friend and protégé, James Buchanan, was induced to extend that high-principled, honorable, and most influ-ential individual. If overtures so important as these cannot calm the troubled waters of Southern discontent, we really cannot see what our New-York friends and their allies in this quarter can next undertake for and their allies in this quarter can next undertake for the purpose, seeing that they utterly failed in buying votes, even with New-Orleans aid, to carry their fusion or confusion combination, and are now most perplex-ingly placed between two rather hot the Black Republicans in their rear and the Fire-Eaters in their Republicans in their rear and the Fire-Eaters in their front. Times seem to be much changed with the inhabitants of the "Empire" City and the "Empire" State since 1857, when they, operating upon some of our weak-kneed sympathizers in their afflictions, were ordering, telegraphically, our banks to suspend, as it was monstrous presumption for us to dare to suppose we could be honest and just when they were forced by necessity or interest to be otherwise. If nothing else comes of the diamical movement than the creation of this alarming perturbation among our imperious kinamen of the "Empire" City, we shall be equally fortunate and happy, for it will at least demonstrate that if the worst comes to the worst, and the enemies of the Union, North and to the worst, and the enemies of the Union, North and South, really succeed against it, the trouble, disaster, disgrace, and ruin will not be exclusively the South's, as our Northern friends have so often pompously and ignorantly proclaimed. All sections will suffer pretty nearly alike, and the survivors of the fratricidal conignorantly proclaimed. All sections will suffer pretty nearly alike, and the survivors of the fratricidal contest will have the gloomy pleasure—if pleasure it will be to them—of contemplating the ruins of the oneo most prosperous, powerful and contented nation on the globe. We are not yet quite prepared for anything so deplorable as this, and that it may not be realized, we fervently hope no impediment or force will be thrown in the way of the peaceable secession of any State whose people have been allowed, freely, fairly, and without fraud or intimidation, to elect that mode of redress for real or fancied wrongs inflicted upon them by the Union they would destroy. This mode of closing what the disuniouists impiously and blasphemously call a partnership, but which we consider the holiest and most sacred of Unions, will not, we fear, find much favor either among the fanatics of one portion or of another of the Republic; therefore we may all as well prepare at once for whatever may be destined to happen, and trim our domestic barks to meet the barricane whencesoever it may proceed. We have no faith in the assurances of peace that Mr. Lincoln, any more than Mr. Yancey, would utter, and, as it is evident that mischief is brewing, it is for every one to do the beet in his power to avert calamity from his own hearest of the man and the constitution of the house of the power despite of the power despite of the house of that mischael is brewing, it is for every one to do the best in his power to avert calamity from his own household. We shall not yet, however, despair of the Union, for neither can arguments based upon sordid calenhations of future profits to enure from its disrup-tion to our people, nor reseatment of real or debatable injury, convince us that our present or future peace,

injury, convince us that our present or future peace, our power, greatness, happiness, or prosperity can be promoted by its disruption.

We will, to be sure, be confidently told, on one side, that we will, in such event, purchase all we requirely manufactured products much cheaper and better from abroad, and that a perfect millimium of free trade, upon a South Carolina plan, will glad us; while, on the other, the Wises of Virginia will proclaim the necessity, just at Buchanan does, of differential duties for protection of their iron and coal, with a monopoly of the labor market; Louisiana will set up similar pretensions for sugar, while the mechanical bodies will reasonably sale for the exclusion of Yankee and European abolition competition to enable them to supply reasonably ask for the exclusion of Yankee and European abolition competition to enable them to supply the home demands. Notwithstanding these flattering but rather contradictory pictures of the blessings in store for us when we destroy our country, which the blood, treasure, intellect, and unselfishness of a past generation left as a heritage to all mankind, we cannot be convinced of the expediency, business wisdom or reasonableness of the remedy for the annoyances, injuries, and insults our Free State brathren have caused us: nor yet do we find them commended to our acceptrics, and insulfa our Free State brathren have caused us; nor yet do we find them commended to our accept-ance, while admitting to the fullest extent, as we read? ily do, the absolute injustice practiced against us in flagrant violation of all legal and Consti-tutional duty, by the government of many of the Free Contest We model have on yields within the Union States. We would have our rights within the Union itself, where we believe we can always obtain them, rather than in its disruption with the inevitable civil war we regard as the certain consequence of such pro-ceeding; therefore, we would be much better pleased

tioring obedience to the Constitution and the laws in accordance therewith, than their obtaining from a President elect assurances of good intention which, if he regards his official oath at all, is not

which, if he regards his official oath at all, is not a matter of choice but necessity with him. If the nullifiers are in carnest, secession will certainly be attempted; in view of such a contingency, it is well then for all to be prepared and have their affairs in order.

From The N. O. Bulletia, 13th.

It does not comport with our self-respect, with the dignity, honor, sovereignty of the State to be distated to, and passively follow where others lead. It behooves us, then, to have this convention at the necessary of the least possible delay. Suspense and ar certainty are distracting the minds of the people, der anging our commercial and monetary affairs, depreciating the value of every species of property, and a facting the general prosperity of the whole country. The only possible way to terminate this disastroma condition of things is to provide 2 speedy arbity ment of the vexed question by the people in their severeign capacity. It is beyond the control of the Legislature, either National or State, the Executive, or the Judiciary; it has now reached such 2 climax that no other power than the people can settle it.

such v. climax that no other power than the people can settle it.

From The Natcher (Miss.) Free Trader. Nos. 13.

We are not for submission. The South should not be a dependency. The Rubicon is passed. We must to action. The speek has riscu. It will grow, and grandly too. Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas have put the ball in motion. If we cannot have Equality of the States in the Union, we can have out of it the Free and Independent Republic of the States in the Union, we can have out of it the Free and Independent Republic of the States in the Union, we can be seen to supplie the States in the Union, we can be seen to supplie the States in the Union, we can be seen to supplie the States in the Union, we can be seen to supplie the States in the Union, we can be seen to supplie the States of America.

THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA!

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, 14th.

Many of our fellow-citizens have dreaded the crisis, Many of our fellow-citizens have dreaded the crisis, which would be forced upon us, in the event of Abe Lincoln's election. That crisis has been passed; Abe Lincoln has been elected; the Rubicon has been passed; the question of secession is now pressed upon us, and we must now make the decision. We hope that not one true-kearted Southerner will falter in this emergency. It is no time now to talk of expediency. The issue is upon us, and the only question for us to decide is this, "Shall we submit to Black Republican rule, or shall we declare for Southern Independence?" Is there one of our fellow-citizens who will hesitate to take position on this issue? "He that dallies is a dastard, he that doubts is damned." tard, he that doubts is damned."

## NOTES FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

A private letter lately received from Savannah says, in reference to the recent Secession meeting there:

"Carey W. Styles, who figured largely in the recue of Capt. Farnham, made a telling speech. He told us he had a hundred men down in the wire-grass country, ready at a minute's notice to sustain Savan-nah in any action she might take. Among them were five ministers of the Gospel who were enlisted in the cause. There is much room for conjecture as to the turn affairs will take. More depends, perhaps, on the position Stephens and Johnson may take. If they oppose the movement, there will be a severe struggle, and they may carry the day, but if they come out in favor of secession, no earthly power can successfully

A prominent lawyer in Vicksburg, Miss., writes to his correspondent in this city as follows:

his correspondent in this city as follows:

"The result of the Presidential Election is producing great excitement here. Our lending politicians are making a great noise, and advocate immediate secession from the Federal Union; but the great body of the people, more calm and considerate, I think, will ponder long and seriously before consenting to break up the Government simply because Lincoln has been constitutionally elected President. I may be too sanguine, being myself a strong Union man, but I am glad to be able te say that those who I esteem our wisest and best citizens are ready to oppose any action on behalf of our State tending to dissolve a confederacy so hanpily and wisely formed by our fathers." and wisely formed by our fathers.

A banker in Vickeburg writes as follows: "There is considerable excitement to-day, as we fear Lincoln is elected; and have just learned from Jackson that Gholson and Griffith, United States Judge and Marshal, are to resign to-morrow, but we suppose there will be found enough Democratic patriots to hold these offices and all others in the State, either under these offices and all others in the State, either under Buchanan or Lincoln. The Governor will convene the Legislature, and we shall have a Winter of excitement; but, fortunately, Mississippi is not in the breeches pockets of politicians, and when the people are called pon to act they will put their veto on secession an

Extract from a letter dated the 10th inst., from a very highly respectable and responsible merchapt in the interior of Georgia to a friend in St. Louis:

"Some of our people are making great efforts to kick up a fuss, but it will all blow over in a short time. Some of our leading politicians die hard, and it's nothing more than I expected they would do. My motto is, stand by the Constitution, and have our rights. What good can we do by going out? It does not suit me to co out, and I am not goon. Some of our people when good can we do by going out? It does not suit me to go out, and I am not going. Some of our people who have nothing, and do not want to pay their debts, are willing to do anything, to keep up a fuss generally, thereby getting rid of paying what they justly owe to the North and the West, but it will not do. I have brought all my sales down to cash on delivery; I will not trust some of them out of sight. I have understood that some of your banks have taken fright. I don't blame them at all. If there are any bills going back unpaid, it was premeditated when they got the goods, for there is no occasion for it. Cotton brings a good price, and they can pay if they want to." price, and they can pay if they want to.'

The Bank of New-York has received a letter, of which the following is an extract, from one of its correspondents in the interior of the State of South

"I deem it a duty (unanimously approved of by the Board of Directors of this Bank) to say to you that, under any emergency that may arise, this Bank will not countenance the repudiation of or refusal to pay any note, draft, or bill sent here for collection by any note, draft, or bill sent here for collection by any Northern Bank or merchant, but will discountenance every intimation of the kind, and force, to the full extent of the law, the protection of their commercial rights against our own citizens who may be indebted to them. We have understood that the lawyers are, in to them. We have understood that the lawyers are, in many towns, refusing to collect Northern paper, and that more merchants have resolved to repudiate their obligations. I can safely say we have no such hypocritical bankrupts with us; and 1 know the Judiciary of South Carolina will raise their strong arm against it. It has been intimated that the banks should also refuse to collect Northern bills or notes due by Southern merchants. I do not entertain the opinion that they can be made to favor such a dishonorable proceeding. This Bank never will.

An eminent Washington banker writes to a friend in

New-York that

"Many of his clients have sold out their various kinds of stock at a depreciation, and are now waiting to buy in again at a lower rate. He himself is anxious to know of his friend in this city, who is a prominent Republican, whether, in his judgment, the Secession panic has yet touched bottom, as he (the banker) is anxious to buy largely for his Georgian and other customers, but does not—as is quite natural—desire to do so 'until prices shall have sunk to their lowest quotations. The banker's letter further said that the Cotton States, with the exception of South Carolina, 'would be mainly governed in their action by the course of Georgia'—always provided that no attempts should be made from any quarter to coerce the Secessionists now making a fuss in the Palmetto Commonwealth. 'Let the fire burn itself out,' is the substantial and common-sense advice given by one of the master-minds of Southern Finance. 'Mississippi will not join South Carolina unless Georgia advances paripasse; and the public opinion of Georgia's as conservative as that of the Empire City.' Alabama, Louisiana, and Florida have their fortunes commercially and geographically bounday my tilt those of Mississippi, to that the contraction of the commercially and geographically bounday my tilt those of Mississiph; to that the contraction of the commercially and geographically bounday my tilt those of Mississiph; to that the contraction of the commercially and geographically bounday my tilt those of Mississiph.' to that the contraction of the commercially and geographically bounday to the those of Mississiph.' to that the contraction of the commercial of the comme and Florida have their fortunes commercially and geo-graphically bound up with those of Mississippi, 'so that, as Mississippi acts in concert with Georgia, which is binerly opposed to Secession, South Carolina will have to take the initiative of Disunion, and maintain herself in that position alone.'

## MINOR ITEMS. PRIVATE MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

A correspondent of The Argus says:
"There was a meeting held the other day of leading "There was a meeting held the other day of leading men (Republicans among them) to consult as to the public exigencies. It was proposed to send a deputa-tion to South Carolina to meet the Convention at Co-lumbus. Who should appoint the delegates—a public meeting or the Common Council? That was the question which, for the present, was left undecided. SECESSION OF NEW-YORK CITY.

The same correspondent avers that men are speculating not about two Confederacies, but about a number of them, and even of the separation of New-York City, and its erection into a Free State. The plan of the South is a Confederacy of all the Slave States, with free trade, direct taxation, restricted suffrage and an independent judiciary. New York could only meet the competition of the Southern ports, by organizing itself on the same independent basis of free imports.

W. S. EAILEY IMPRISONED.
We gave a report of the arrest of Wm. S. Bah'ey, at We gave a report of the arrest of Wm. S. Bah'ey, at Newport, Ky., some months ago, on the charge of pub-ishing incendiary documents, he having resumed the weekly issue of 'The Free South newspaper, which's was destroyed by a mob some weeks previously. He was examined before a justice of the peace, and held to bail in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance before the Circuit Court, but he gave bail and was set at lib-erty. On Toesday, however, his bond formally with-deen their peace from Beilevis bond and he repordrew their names from Bailey's bond, and he was re arrested and lodged in jail, where he now lies. INCIDENT AT THE ST. LOUIS THEATER.

On Theeday evening, during the performance of "Lessons for Husbands," (one of the favorite pieces of the Floreness), a little incident occurred, which

brought down the couse, and for a few minutes prevented the act of from proceeding with the play. In the scene we see Mrs. Forence appears as the sailor boy, she canced a naval hornpine, holding in her hand the care and the fare and fare and the peculiar force of the remark, passed like an electric shock through the audience, and the house rose on masse and applauded mest vocaferously.

A New-York letter in The Philadelphia Press says: A preminent gentleman of Washington, well known

A New-York letter in The Philadelphia Press says:

A prominent gentleman of Washington, well known among entitalists, and proverbial for shrewdness as a finencier, verterday made a moderate bet with a gentleman of this city, that the banks of New-York would enspend specie payment before the 1st day of February next. I have this from one of the parties. Still more significant was the remark made to me this morning by a partner in one of the oldest, wealthiest, and largest jobhing bouses in this city, that in his opinion the banks in New-York would be compelled to suspend within forty days. I attach importance to the latter prediction for the reason that its author is a gentleman of great prudence, coolness, and forecast, and is quietly, but thoroughly, preparing to meet the coming storm.

SENDING BACK NEWSPAPERS.

J. C. Morgan & Co. received on Monday a large

J. C. Morgan & Co. received on Monday a large batch of Harper's Weekly: A Journal of Civilization. A consticuous feature in this paper, devoted to the cause of civilization, was a large picture of Abe Lin-coln, sent down South to let the semi-barbarians there knew who was to be their President, and what he looked like. J. C. Morgan & Co., not appreciating the landable enterprise of Harper in this particular, returned the whole let of papers, with the ugly picture annexed. This is a sensible act of non-interture annexed. This is a sensible act of non-inter course, which our public will appreciate, [New Orleans Delta, Nov. 13.

"TO HELL WITH YANKEE DOODLE."

A writer in The N. Y. Times tells the following sto

ries:
At Vicksburg, Miss., there is a strong disunion sentiment prevailing which finds expression in curious trifles. For instance, a few evenings since, a concertroom, where a performer introduced himself in the air, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," which was not on the bills, he was hissed off the stage. Shortly after, passing up the river from the place last named, on the packet-beat Theodore L. McGill, I noticed this incident occur, exhibiting a similar spirit. The barkeeper, who, besides being somewhat of a natural humorist, has an eye single to business, finding a dull Reeper, who, besides being somewhat of a natural humorist, has an eye single to business, finding a dull crowd assembled around him in social hall, and a con-sequent lack of business, brought out a violin. He at once opened a free concert, preluding his performance with an air from "Norma." He then called the special attention of the surrounding crowd of interested gentlemen, principally from the States of Arkan sas and Mississippi, to "a new tune," which he assured them he had recently learned to play and which he had no doubt would "tickle then and which he had no doubt would have been amazingly." Having thus excited some curiosity he struck up the well-known strain of "Yankee Doodle."
Almost as soon as he commenced, a dirty-booted gertlemen from the interior of "the State of Hackensack, where the ace is taken by the jack, and where sack, where the ace is taken by the jack, and where they hang a nan for going it alone and getting each they hang a nan for going it alone and getting enchered," expectorated as much tobacco juice as would have served for a stream from an antiquated fire-engine, and said in a high key, "To h—I with your 'Yankee Doodle; we don't want any more of 'Yankee Doodle' down our way. Keep 'Yankee Doodle' for the North; we have had enough of him." This sentiment, however congenial to the tastes of the Arkansas and Mississippi element, did not seem to go down with some persons belonging to St. Louis, who made up a small minuity of the crowd, and a general fight appeared to be nority of the crowd, and a general fight appeared to be looming up. The excitement began to intensify as dis-cussion progressed, the one party demanding to hear the air, the other claiming it should not be played. It was only allayed when the bar-keeper, staying hi hand, volunteered "a treat all round." He attained his object, for good feeling was only restored after many drinks had been had at the expense of the contending

Arms and ammunition, purchased by order of the Governor of Alabasia and of Gov. Pettus, of Georgia are being constantly delivered by the steamboats plying on the Western rivers. The steamer Belfast, as its captain assured me, landed large supplies of rifles, revolvers, &c., both at Prentice, Miss., and at Memphis, Tenn. The former for the arming of the people of Mississippi the latter for transhipment to Montgomery, Alabama.

GEMS FROM GEORGIA.

sen, late candidate for Vice-President:

sen, late candidate for Vice-President:

"In the days when Alexander H. Stephens was singing peans to the Union, where stood Herschel V. Johnson? The vilest of the vile in support of Southren Rights. If any man in Georgia, in the exciting times '36 and '51, was considered foremost in the ranks of the supporters of Southern Rights, H. V. Johnson is that man. "But, oh! what a fall was there my countrymen?" He went off with Douglas and Squatter Sovereignty, and he has landed on what some are disposed to term the "rock of '5" n." We hope Gov. Johnson may have a pleasant the with his new associates."

Johnson may have a pleasant the visit of an article in the same paper, calling notice to one "F. Longley, who has been a resident here a year or more; said chap is, say 30 or 35 years old, a curpenter by trade, a native, probably, of Massachusetts (as he takes a Black Republican paper from that sweet State); is about 5 feet 9 inches high, light complexion, heavy sandy whiskers, large mouth and nose, blue eyes, slightly stoop-shouldered, and would weigh about 150 pounds; is now a lincoln and the 'niggers' by his stoop-houldered, and would weigh about 150 points; is very pious, loves Lincoln and the 'niggers' by his own declaration. He left in hot haste last Friday night, and didn't give his *friends* a chance to see him off. Should he stop over anywhere around, tell the felks to 'pickle' him, as such bacon in this climate don't keep very well."

A VIRGINIA DINNER. The Southern Argus, of the 16th, announces an im-

portant movement:

"It is rumored that a dinner will shortly be given in Dinwiddie, Virginia, to which the members of all parties will be invited, and among the speakers who are expected to be present are ex-Governor Henry A. Wise and the Hon. Roger A. Pryor. There have been already subscribed to the substantial part of the feast twenty-five shoats, ten lambs, and a variety of other good things; but as the day of the oyntion will not be fixed until the approaching court day, this will give a very incomplete idea of its probable extent. The object of the assemblage of the citizens is to bring out a general consideration of the state of affairs in the portant movement: general consideration of the state of affairs in the

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES. The Richmond correspondence of The N. Y. Herald

contains the following: "The founderies here are already reaping rich benefits

"The founderies here are already reaping rich benefits from the non-intercourse policy. Orders for machinery of every class are pouring in from every Southern State, and the manufacturers, determined to avail themselves of this new-born zeal to promote Southern manufactures, are establishing agencies in the principal Southern cities to facilitate business negotiations in their line." HARD FOR THE HORSES.

A South Carolinan writes as follows to The Charles-

ton Mercury:
"We have habituated ourselves to dependence
"We have habituated ourselves to dependence "We have habituated ourselves to dependence on the North for many things which might be produced at here. Any interruption of our intercourse with North-ern potts will be attended with some temporary incon-venience. For my part, I desire this interruption, for it will set the teel to our deliverance from thralldom, and turn our attention to new and more profitable relations springing from free trade untrammelled by political in-fluences. The point I would call attention to may reen a small matter, but almost every horse in Charles-ton is fed on Northern hay. Should the supply be cut off we will feel the want severely. Moreover, should ton is fed on Northern hay. Should the supply be cut off we will feel the want severely. Moreover, should there wise any occasion for assembling and moving troops, especially on the seaboard, during this winter, we will find our operations cramped by this want scoper than by any other. I would suggest, therefore, to rice-planters on all the rivers, that, although straw is a poor substitute for hay, still is a substitute, and an exceedingly cheap one. By selecting the best, that is, the greenest straw, and preserving and baling it as soon as threshed, it is at once in a shape to be portable, and to keep without deterioration. There is at least one kind of hav-press which is both efficient and cheap, costing less than \$50, and at this crisis it may cheap, costing less than \$50, and at this crisis it ma prove profitable to the planter and useful to the State. STEERAGE PASSENGERS AT CHARLESTON.

From The Charleston Mercury, Nos. 15.
One of the wise provisions of our City Government that no steeringe passengers shall be allowed to land is that no steeringe passengers shall be allowed to land here, unless the steamship companies shall enter into bond to maintain them in the event of their becoming an incumbrance. Ordinarily, this ordinance has not been strictly enforced; but, in view of the present crisis, and the attitude assumed by the State, Mayer Macbeth has determined to exact a rigorous compliquee with it. The Mayor's view is a very just one. Undoubtedly there will be a hard Winter at the North. It is not to be expected that Northern manufacturers and tradesmen, who have heretofore furnished large applies for Southern consumption, will be able to give constant employment to those dependent apon them for support. This will induce a large emigration, and the support. This will induce a large emigration, and the climate here being milder than that to which they are climats note being influer than that to which they are accustomed, it is natural to suppose that they will seek an asylum under it. If they were permitted to land, it is apparent that the expected destitution of the North would be transferred to Charleston. Then, is it not a prudent ferethough, of the Mayor to take the necessary

where to ward off what might become a public calamity?
We understand that the agents of these Northern steamship lines have been notified by the Mayor of these precautions, so that they may regulate their movements accordingly.

there precautions, so that they may regulate their movements accordingly.

MODERATION IN GEORGIA.

From The Federal Union.

Under Excitement — We are sorry to see so much accidement on the subject of politics. It is all unnecessary. A brave and intelligent people act wisely and cautiously. Why arge fasty legislation? A State Convention must be called, or the people canado the united on any plan of action. Those who counsel immediate action by the Legislature are all doubtless patriotic and loyal mer—but without an expression of the people through their Representatives, chosen for the special purpose of weighing the great issue in the saction. We speak as unto wise men.

From The Athens Worksman.

"Wisdom, Justice and Moderation."—Let every Georgian remember the motto emblazoned on our coat-of-arms. The people are excited, it is true. There is,

of arms. The people are excited, it is true. There is, and has been, cause for excitement, we are free to confess, but then, at the same time, there is no excuse for fers, but then, at the same time, there is no excuse for disregarding the counsels of reason and common sense. It cannot be disguised that there are those among us who would gladly precipitate the country into civil war. Let the people be on their guard. Let us all endeavor to keep cool, so that we may be prepared to act in concert, should an emergency arise requiring it. CHARCOAL.

The Charleston Mercury, under the heading "Sturdy Patriots." has the following:

A number of charcoal dealers, from the interior of

A humber of characteristics, and business, wearing—not the blue silk cockade—but plain strips of brown paper, bearing such mottoes as 'Resistance,' 'Renember Harper's Ferry,' etc. We could not but admire the stern simplicity of this unpretending bange of devotion to South Carolina:

'The honest man, tho' e'ersae poor, Is king of men, for a' that."

EXPENSE NO OBJECT. A meeting of citizens of McIntosh County, Georgia, was held at Darien on the 12th. The Hon. Charles Spaulding made a speech, and presented some resolutions advocating the arming of a sufficient body of military to "secure the internal tranquillity of the State, and give dignity and force abroad to the decision she may come to." The third resolution was as follows:

An Alabama paper says:

C. Bellinger, esq., has offered all his property, and his own family, with their consent, to Alabama, secosion, deliverance, and liberty.

EVER GREEN (Connecul County, Ala.), Nov. 7.—I have two sens and ten thousand dollars in Alabama and Florida Railroad stock, at your Service.

To Gov. Moore.

J. V. PERRYMAN.

STATE PAPERS. PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MISSIS-

SIPPI. The Proclamation of Gov. Pettus of Mississippi for

The Proclimation of Gov. Petus of Alesessiph of convening the Legislature, says:

"Whereas, The people of the Non-Slaveholding States have, in various forms, declared purposes hostile to the institutions of the Slaveholding States, and the State Governments of nearly all the Northern States have evinced a settled purpose to evade their Constitutional obligations, and disregard their oaths in carriers on this way on the rights and institutions of

arrying on this war on the rights and institutions of carrying on this war on the rights and institutions or Southern States; and
"Whereas, the recent election of Messrs. Lin-coln and Hamlin demonstrates that those who neither reverence the Constitution, obey the laws, nor regard their oaths, have now the power to elect to the highest offices in the Confederacy men who sympathize with them in all their mad zeal to destroy the peace, prop-

them in all their mad zeal to destroy the peace, property and prosperity of the Southern section, and who will use the powers of the Federal Government to defeat all the purposes for which it was formed; and "Whereas, The dearest rights of the people depend for protection, under our Constitution, on the fidelity to their oaths of those who administer the Government: "Now, therefore, that the State of Mississippi may

be enabled to take into consideration the propriety and necessity of providing surer and better safeguards for the lives, liberties, and property of her citizens than have been found, or are to be hoped for, in Black Re-"I, John J. Pettus, Governor of the State of Mis

1. John J. Pettus, Governor of the State of sits sisippi, exerciping the powers in me vested by the Constitution, do hereby convene the Legislature of this State, and do appoint Monday, the 26th day of November inst., for the meeting of both Houses of the Legislature, at the Capitol in Jackson, the seat of Government of this State." PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Whereas, By the Constitution of this Commonwealth, the Governor is invested with the authority to convene the General Assembly, "when, in his opinion, "the interest of the Commonwealth may require it."

Whereas, At the last session of the Legislature, a large amount of the public business was left in an un-finished condition, for want of time to complete the

eame. And,
Whereas, Since that time, a contract has been en-

stipulations for the completion of the entire work, and it is necessary that the contract, if approved, should be ratified by the General Assembly to give validity and force to the agreement so made; and
Whereas, in consequence of the

Whereas, in consequence of the appointment of Electors, a majority of whom are known to be favora-Electors, a majority of whom are known to be favora-ble to the election of sectional candidates as President and Vice-President of the United States whose princi-ples and views are believed (by a large portion of the Southern States) to be in direct hostility to their con-stitutional rights and interests, and in consequence thereof great excitement prevails in the public mind, and prudence requires that the representatives of the people of this Commonwealth should take into consid-eration the condition of public affairs, and determine calmly and wisely, what action is necessary in this calmly and wisely, what action is necessary in this emergency, therefore, I John Letcher, Governor, by virtue of the authority aforesaid, do hereby require the Senators and Delegates of the two Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth to convene at the Capitol, in the City of Richmond, on Monday, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1861, at 12 o'clock m., to legis-late upon such subjects as they may deem necessary and proper.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE. In the Georgia House of Representatives, on the 12th,

Mr. Hartridge offered the following resolution: The election of Abraham Lincoln and Hamibal Hamlin to the residency and Vice-Presidency of the United States having nown that it is incompatible with the interest and honor of corgin longer to remain a member of this Confederacy; thereired, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that the

State of Georgia ought to recall the powers she has delegated the General Government, and resume the position of an indpendent Sovereignty. Mr. Sprayberry of Catoosa, offered the following:

Mr. Sprayberry of Catoosa, offered the following:

Nerolevel, That on account of the many treasonable acts passed by
Northern franktical Legislatures, and other wrongs, insults, and
indignities heaped upon the Southern States by reckless and unserquelous majorities, which are already before the country, and
need not be here set forth. Wisdom, justice, and patriotism dement that Georgia should no longer remain is the Union—now a
Union only in name—a Union of oppression and aggression by
the North upon the South.

2. Be if, therefore, further Resolved, That Georgia ought not,
and will not, remain any lenger in this so-called Union, but that
she will and does hereby separate hernell from it and look to her
own source for the justice and equality that have been denied her
by the Northern States.

3. Resolved, Therefore, that our Senators and Representatives
in Congress be, and they are hereby requested to russign and vacare their souts.

their seats.

Resolved, That we appeal to the Southern States, to the cived world, and to the God of battles for the rectifude of our

suie.

5. Received, That the Governor forward a copy of these Reso-stions to the Governor of each of the Southern States. On the 13th, in the House, Mr. Strickland presented resolution to this effect:

"That the Governor call an election on the first Wednesday in December next, and that voters be re-quired to indorse on their bullots 'Resistance' or 'Sub-mission.' In case of the vote for 'Resistance' by a majority, the Governor be required to call an extra session of the Legislature, to point out the mode, means, and manner of resistance.

A bill to appropriate \$1,000,000 to arm the State of Georgia was unanimously passed. GEORGIA MILITARY CONVENTION

GEORGIA MILITARY CONVENTION.

Correspondence of The Chronicle & Sentinel.

MILLERGEVILLE, Nov. 12, 3 o'clock, p. m.

The Military Convention of the State of Georgia
held its annual session in this city to-day.

The Senate Chamber having been tendered them
during their session, they assembled at 3 o'clock, and
on motion, Capt. DuBignen of this city, was called to
the chair, and T. G. Cabiness appointed Secretary.

Lieut. J. V. H. Allen of Augusta, read the proceedings of the last meeting, which were adopted.

Gov. Joseph E. Brown was then introduced to the
Convention, and invited to a seat on the stand.

Convention, and invited to a seat on the stand.

The names of delegates, and the companies they reresented, were then read by the Secretary, when it a
peared that every company in the State was repsented in the Convention, and a finer looking, noblset of men Lawre represented. set of men I never saw assembled in one body Resolutions were introduced, and, after

discussion, were indented, recommending the establishment of an arrzory, the abolishment of the present military system, and the immediate secession of Georgia from the Union.

A resolution prevailed tendering the services of all present, together with the entire military force of the State, to Gov. Brown in any emergency, and through him to any other Southern State who may need their services.

This resolution was adopted with deafening cheers ed the waving of handkerchiefs from the gallery by

and the waving of handkerchiefs from the gallery by the ladies.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Gov. Brown was loudly called for, and responded in a speech of about three-quarters of an hour's length, in which he advocated resistance to Lincolnis Administration. He said that the South, for the last thirty years, had submitted to aggression upon aggression, until at length forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. The South had uniformly made concession. He was greatly gratified to see such a large body of the assembled wisdom of the military corps throughout the State, and such a to see such a large body of the assembled wisdom of the military corps throughout the State, and such a cordial and hearty endorsement of that portion of his message that related to the reorganization of the mili-tary throughout the State, and the recommendation contained in his special message for the appropriation of one million of dollars for that purpose. He strongly advocated the establishment of an armory within our borders for this reason, "that we are unable to get 2, surply of agree from any other source." He wound an supply of arms from any other source." He wound up by saying that should Georgia see fit to secede, and any attempt to coerce her back he would resist to the last extremity, remarking that every Georgian that was killed in the atc of resistance should be avenged with the death of two of those whom he was lighting. The Senate chamber during the delivery of Goy. Brown's speech was a stene of the wildest enthusi-

The Convention adjoutned with three cheers for Thos. R. R. Cobb speaks to-night on our Federal relations. Toombs is expected to speak to-morrow

A goodly number of "bigguns" are here, among them are Toombe, Stephens, Cobb, Johnson, and Ben Hill the latter being strongly in favor (it is said) of se

cession.

It is rumored that an attempt is being made to get up a Union party here, and that Gov. Johnson is to be the "daddy of the baby." This is only rumor, however; and of course I do not speak advisedly. I will send you a report of Cobb'sspeech as soon as it is delivered. More anon.

THE STATE OF FEELING IN VIRGINIA. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
RICHMOND, Nov. 16, 1860.

It is simply ridiculous to see in certain New-York papers such startling announcements as that " Virginia is arming herself;" "Great preparations for the coming struggle," &c., connected with correspondence from this city. Such statements are without foundation in fact. Virginia was never more quiet, in every respect, than at the present time. It is true the election of Mr. Lincoln was, as no one doubted it would be, received with evidences of dissatisfaction far exceeding that which is usually excited by the event of a mere political defeat; and it is also true that such a a feeling has but little abated. But deep and all pervading as is the disapprobation of the result of the Presidential Election, there have been no popular gatherings to give it expression, either in this city or any of the adjoining counties, so far as we have been able to learn, by private information or through the public prints. The sublect is freely discussed on the thoroughfares and in private circles; but opinions are given and received calmly and dispassionately-so nuch so, in fact, as to provoke the taunts of the disunon Breckinridge journals throughout the State, and call from them the repeated inquiry, "What will Virginia do in the event of secession of Southern States?"

But while Virginia is, seemingly, thus quiescent, and

while there is none of the wild excitement within her

borders witnessed in the more Southern portions of the

Confederacy, her silence should not be misconstrued by either section. That silence is only the calm dignity of

conscious strength and an exalted and unchangeable

purpose. It is not that she sees or appreciates less than her more rash and unreflecting sister Southern States the calamities with which many thoughtful and sagaious minds believe her to be threatened; or that she s less jealous of any encroachment upon her sovereien rights. It is because she is refuctant to set about destroying the fairest fabric of liberty on which the sun ever shone; it is because she is unwilling to begin the pulling down of the temple which our fathers fought togetier to build up-all our fathers, shoulder to shoulder. It is because she is loth to show to the world that the experiment of self-government to which all the nations of the earth look for the final test, is a signal, a disgraceful, a mighty failure, at which the despots of the Old World would laugh with triumphant glee, and the oppressed of the earth shed bitter but unavailing tears. The calm which prevails is far from being that of indifference. The geographical position of Virginia, and her domestic institutions, inevitably create a deep and wide-spread solicitude among all classes of her citizens in the tered into by the James River and Kanawha Company, for the sale of its entire line of imprevement, with all its franchises and immunities, including the large interest held therein by the Commonwealth, and with States; but I affirm emphatically, that the prevailing sentiment of Virginia is by long odds in favor of Union, and that the agitators of disunion are executed throughout the length and breadth of the State. The people are determined not to secode, ex-Governor Wise and The Herald to the contrary notwithstanding -at least, not till the incoming Administration shall commence positive aggressions against the South and her institutions, and manifest a determination, despite of the Constitution and the oath to maintain it, to carry out the programme of the fanatical Abolitionists of the Wendell Phillips school. The mere election of a President whom they do not like, is not held by them as sufficient grounds for breaking up the Union. Elected

by a section, he has been; but the moment he swears

support the Constitution, he becomes the President

of the United States, and not of a section alone. And,

furthermore, the masses of the people, who are not

slaveholders, have no idea of leaving a Government

which they have tried, and with which they

are well enough satisfied, for one which can-

not possibly in the nature of things be better, but

which would in all probability be much worse. They

are not going to give up their firesides, their wives

and children, and all the comforts of a peaceful home,

to fight for an impracticable nigger in an imaginary

erritory. There are some other things as dear to them

as toool and cotton.

Gov. Letcher has issued his proclamation, requiring the Legislature to assemble on the 7th of January next-not, as the Disunionists would have the people believe, in consequence of the state of political affairs resulting from the election of Mr. Lincoln. His intenon to convoke the Legislature was made known long before the election took place, and its object was then declared to be, in conformity with a petition of the Board of Directors, to consider the affairs of the James River and Kanawha Canal. That he might not, how, ever, seem to ignore the subject which seems most to ecupy the public mind, the Governor has inserted n his proclamation that the Legislature is called together to take into consideration, among other things, "the condition of public affairs," consequent on "the appointment of Electors, a majority of whom are known to be favorable to the election of sectional candidates as President and Vice-President of the United States whose principles and views are believed to be in direct hostility to their constitutional rights and interests." That the action of that body will be free from passion and indiscreet haste, is evidenced by their response to the South Carolina Com-missioner, at their last session; for they know well snough that the responsibility of adopting measures tending to direct the future of this great country is a fearful one, and worthy of the most mature deliberation. The mere desire for a little transient notoriety can never be regarded by them as a compensation for any evil that might arise from such action. Before any steps are taken by them with a view to secession, they

Virginia will be better able to resist aggression out of the Union than in it. The fuming and ranting of spunky little South Carolina are bringing trouble upon her head, even now. Before the assembling of her Legislature there was

must witness unmistakable signs of active aggression upon the South and her institutions, and even then, it must be reduced to a mathematical demonstration that

very little disposition on the part of the trading com-